THE DIGNITY OF THE LAW.

THE ADDRESS BY MR. DEPEW TO THE YALE LAW CLASS.

An Expose of Anarchy-Fallacies of Prophecy-Noble Work Done by Lawyers in the Past and Their Responsilities as to the Future.

I do not propose to pursue any of the subjects upon which you have been instructed by this learned faculty, nor am I prepared to compete with you with a thesis upon some legal question as a part of the exercises of graduation. The commencement orator usually addresses himmencement orator usually addresses himself to the professors and the elder members of the profession, but I came here to
speak to you. The most joyous of days is
that which closes the doors of the school
and opens the gateway of the world; the
most apprehensive, the one which marks
the opening of your clientless office; the
happiest, the first return after the future is happiest, the first return after the future is thor of our Judiciary system and the pat-secure and success assured, to college ron saint of this university of law. scenes and associations. It is the privilege of age and experience to indicate paths in the fields you are yet to explore, to point out the dangers which beset them, and the methods of safe and comfortable travel. Most of the ideals of these closing hours devoted to the confidential

alyzed it would probably mean to most fifty-four signers of the Declaration of Inminds the getting of money. The desire to acquire property is the most potent force in the activities of our people. It is the mainspring of our marvelous development, and the incentive and reward of in which their representation has not intelligent industry. It is alike the cause of the nobiest efforts and the most revolting crimes. That man would be unfaithful to his family and to his own independence who did not use every honorable effort and practice every to no company to secure home and reasonable economy to secure home and competence for declining years. But the lawyer who makes that his sole aim is an unworthy member of the noblest of pro-

large the vision of the student, and the broader his learning the more eager is his centhusiasm. The discovery of the Pandects of Justinian in the suck of Amalfi in the clements which in any disintegration to society from wrongs or corruptions come together for the overthrow of existing institutions, the salvation of our lives and property, of our families and homes, This great codification of the learning of centuries illumined the monastery, beralized the church, invaded the universities, checked feudaliam, taught justice to rulers and their rights to the people and preserved civilization from being hopeless-ly lost in the darkness of the Middle Ages. But while the light thus shed by the laws of an ancient and extinct empire rescued Europe from the reign of brute force and ignorance, and while the general principal polymers, and turnish the judges of the land, can neither be ignorances nor knaves without weaking in the institutions of every people are the esults of origin, race, character, environment in proportion to their incompetence or rascality.

flory of the ancestry from which we derive our laws that, though sometimes con-quered, they never lost their statutes or customs. All other nations have fallen under the codes of the invader, but William the Norman left unfouched those sources of justice and freedom which were

found in Saxon jurisprudence.

The haughty barons, who could not write their names, brought King John to the field of Runnymede. At the point of their good swords they forced from him Magna Charta, and with their hill they stanged upon it their arms, but the pen of the lawyers framed it. These great jurists, loval as the profession has ever been to libloyal as the profession has ever been to liberiy, unrecognized then and unknown now, so wisely drew the great charter of freedom that it has been confirmed thirtyseven times, and today needs neither swen times, and today needs neither amendment nor commentary. The law-yers compelled Elizabeth, proudest of Queens, to surrender the monopolies which were ruining the Kingdom, with an apology that she intended them for the good of the people, which was at that pe-ried a most valuable admission of popular rights.

A GLORIOUS EVOLUTION. Coke checked even the arbitrary Charles I, with the judgment that the law was superior to the sovereign's will, and Cromwell charged at Marston Moor for principles learned as a student at law, and by them raised England from the depth of them raised England from the depth of deg adation to the pinnacie of greatness while ruling at Westminster. The early extlers of America were deeply imbued by precept and example with Magna Charta, the Petition of Rights and the principles of the common law, but they fled from ecclesiastical tyranny and the abuses of privileges. They sought liberty, religious and civil. In their hard struggles with savage man and inhospituble nature, the simple economy of their State needed no lawyers, and for quite a century they had none. The of their State needed no lawyers, and for quite a century they had none. The minister and the magistrate both made the laws and administered them. But those hundred years were the nursery of the American lawyer. Equal conditions had led, not to communism or socialism, for they are alien to our race, but to political each to communical stable common to all. Every principal stable common to all. ical rights common to all. Every princi-ple derived from the Old World which (rengthened the individual and protected him in his home, his family, his property and his citizenship found fertile soil and grew with expansive vigor. The genius of this development was to destroy privi-lege and promote equality. It was neither a revolt nor a revolution against caste and class, for neither were present to overcome, but it was a growth which left them out.

It was an evolution which peacefully a class of a class of the control It was an evolution which peacefully produced a Commonwealth where their ex-

AMBRICA'S GREAT LAWYERS.

As commerce and trade increased com-munities became crowded, property was to be exchanged and devised, and the multitudinous relations of civilized life in cities and towns adjusters, inwyers became neities and towns adjusted, inwyers became a necessity. They were at once the advisors of the people and the architects of the state. The more we study, the more we admire the ability, integrity, courage and patriotism of these fathers of the American bar. They brought on the Revolution and made it a lawyer's war. Two judges and statesmen of England were amaned at the learning and power with which they presented the colonial protest and made up the American case. Chainsm and Barks found in them new inspiration for their eloquence, and frosh and immortal delenses of liberty. The Constitution of the United States is the only charter of government which has withstood the shocks, and been equal to the progress of the wenderful century which closed with its contensty. It was

exclusively the work of the lawyers of the convention. It is a singular fact that the laymen, among the statemen of the period, generally opposed its adoption, and that it was carried before the people and in the State conventions by the matchless eloquence, prophetic fervor and resistless logic of its lawyer advocates.

This is the only country in the history

This is the only country in the history of the world where the courts pass upon and annul the acts of the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government. The tyranny from which they suffered by At the anniversary exercises of the Yale
Law School last Monday the following address was delivered to the students by
Chauncey M. Depew:

the assurpations possible under an unwritten Constitution, led the American people to itmit by specific grants the powers which they gave their rulers. The judgment that the law is unconstitutional par-

LAWYERS AND PRESIDENTS.

The profession by its training, obliga-tions and opportunities becomes charged with the gravest public responsibilities. The Judges of the most powerful of the three heads of our Government are drawn exclusively from its ranks. But the speclosing hours devoted to the confidential interchange of aspirations and hopes will be shattered against the stern realities of practical life, but their destruction will furnish the lessons for sure foundations and permanent construction.

At this hour all your thoughts are concentrated in one word—success. If your construction of success was honestly and the success was honestly and the success of the succ dependence, and thirty of the thirty-five members of the convention which framed in which their representation has not been equal to those from all other voca-tions combined, while about two thirds of the Senate and the controlling minds in the House have alway been bred to the

Under these conditions the character and equipment of those who are admitted become of supreme public importance. The thoughtless clamor for free law means in the end the destruction of the law itself, in the end the destruction of the law itself, through contempt for its interpreters and practitioners. So long as the American democracy believes that its courts are learned, fearless and incorruptible, the people are themselves the standing army which in once the dryest of studies and fullest of inspiration. Its relation to liberty, government and the welfare of mankind enlarge the vision of the law itself, through contempt for its interpreters and practitioners. So long as the American democracy believes that its courts are learned, fearless and incorruptible, the people are themselves the standing army which in the elements which in any disintegraand property, of our families and homes, of our rights and liberties, of our civilization itself, depends more and more upon a judiciary which commands the respect and confidence of the masses. The men who are to settle estates, care for the interests of women, of widows and orphans, administer sacred trusts, defend the weak, right wrongs, fight injustice or crime in-trenched behind wealth and power, and furnish the judges of the land, can neither

MODICIN DEVELOPMENTS. MODERN DEVELOPMENTS.

The Republic has passed through grave crises and solved great problems. A people who could successfully grapple with the vast property and political interests involved in slave ownership, and by peaceful legislation and stern administration of the laws reach and extripate the tion of the laws reach and extripate the crime of polygany in a populous community wedded to the practice by the power of unbridled passions and religious fanaticism, have demonstrated to an extraordinary degree the faculty for government. But questions of more universal moment will arise, and they will require all your windom, patriotism and courage. We are at present sailing upon tranquil sees, with no clouds above the horizon seas, with no clouds above the horizon and no warning from the barometer. It is at such times that the prudent and experienced navigator hopes for the best and prepares for the worst. The discovery of gold in California and silver in the Sierras and the Rocky Mountains, and of petro-leum and natural gas in Pennsylvania and other States; the abnormal development of our mineral resources, and the inven-tion of the telegraph, the telephone, the sewing machine and other devices to econ-omize labor and stimulate production; the rapid construction of railroads to meet the demands of a vast immigration, the settlement of new territories, the building of States and the magical creation of cities, have offered opportunities unequaled in the world's history for the sudden accumulation of enormous fortunes, and the growth of great corporations.

THE FALLACY OF PROPHECY. The present situation is a surprising commentary upon the worthlessness deductions drawn from historical para deductions drawn from historical parallels in predicting similar results upon the happening of like conditions to the American people. The more prefound and philosophic the minds, the wider they have missed the mark. The Fathers of the Republic apprehended the most frightful consequences from a mere suggestion of existing facts. Webster, speaking at a time when there were not three mon in the time when there were not three men in the country worth \$1,000,000, and not one worth \$5,000,000, and when corporations were practically unknown, prophesied that in the conditions, as they exist in the United States today, there would either be a restriction of suffrage or the destruction of property rights, and Macaniay believed that the great mass of voters would be reduced to a poverty which would leave

While these fears were groundless, nevertheless the restlessness of labor and its consolidation into powerful organizations, consolidation into powerful organizations, occasional riots displaying the fiercost passions and most destructive spirit, and spasms of legislative fury against corporate investments indicate discontents and dangers which it is folly to ignore and criminal to neglect; they show further that public spirited and successful men and honest corporations suffer from a keen sense of wrong against those who have acquired for ones by violence or fraud, or the com-

demonstrated to be the security of society. demonstrated to be the security of society.

Laws, and not men, are our governors, the people make the laws and respect and enforce their creations, but the stability of order depends upon the letelligence of the voters. Here the lawyer's duty is plain and the mission clear. Suffrage can, if it pleases, annihilate property and dissolve corporations; but the majority are investors in land or personalty and would fiercely corporations; but the majority are investors in land or personalty, and would fiercely
defend what they own. They do not wish
the limit fixed beyond which neither they
nor their children may go. The procession
from the bottom, in its upward march, is
forever passing the unfortunate, who are
coming down from the top. The second
or third generation, with lew exceptions,
end where the first began.

And yet if the laws were so framed or
were so interpreted by the couris, that any
advantage was given to one class of citi-

were so interpreted by the courts, that any advantage was given to one class of citizens not equally enjoyed by all, the majority, in sternly seeking a remedy, might overturn the very foundations of vested rights and and interests, and plunge the Commonwealth into chaos. See to it that all the burdens of the State are equally borne and its benefits open alike to all. Keep the roads paved and free from obstructions by which the industrious, the honest and the capable, with no additional capital but character, can rise from any capital but character, can rise from any condition to the highest honors of the Re-public, and the highest rewards of busi-ness. Declamation is cheap and the vo-cabulary of epithet large and easily accessible, but they remedy no evels. An emi-neut jurist said to me recently that many ambitious lawyers in his State had preached ambitious lawyers in his State had preached from the stump and on the platform that railroad ownership was robbery, and its confiscation by special taxation and unremunerative rates a patriotic duty. They sought by this appeal to temporary interests to become Judges and Congressmen, though they knew that the general inculcation and adoption of the principle would end in Communism and the destruction of the property of the people they professed a desire to protect.

PALLACIES OF ANABOUTY. The anarchist, ignorant of liberty, madly plots and dies for the overthrow of law, order and religion; but he is at least honest in his convictions and purposes. Fifteen years ago one man owned a ma-jority of the stock of the New York Cen-tral Railroad and a few others most of the tral Railroad and a few others most of the balance. Now it has 10,000 proprietors, and the large majority of them are people of small property. This indicates a process of distribution which will speedily change the character and management of American corporations. The magnitude of modern enterprises and the close competitions of business have rendered the massing of money of the many into one convenient. money of the many into one company a necessity which seems to be steadily in-creasing. The only other suggestion for carrying on the great affairs essential to comfortable living in our complex civilization is for the Government to conduct them all. But experience has demonstrated that then, as in the German railways, the paople get the minimum of service for the maximum of price, and an army of officeholders keeps its party in power, and pre-vents the reform of abuses or the remedy of wrongs. We meet the question better by a compromise which may be wisely en-larged of State and national supervision. That the Government should watch the management and bring it to frequent accountability, that it should firmly protect the public, the stockholder and employes, is the present, if imperfect, solution of the

corporation problem.

The gilded idiots who dissipate their time and affect a social superiority over those who work, and the millionaires who

THE GREATEST MEN MUST BISC. Masterful men always forge ahead. In the tribal conditions they become chiefs. In war they are generals. In politics the statesmen and party leaders. In the professions they command the large incomes. In journalism they control public opinion, and in its modern development own great and profitable newspapers. In business they rise from nothing to be mill and mine owners, merchants, contractors, millionowners, merchants, contractors, million

Monarchies and aristocracies maintain barriers of rank and caste, over which these natural leaders cannot climb, and they remain the slaves of the accidents of they remain the slaves of the accidents of birth. But in democracies, where equal rights and opportunities are shared by all, if it is decided to repress the ambitious and successful, no improvement has been suggested by our modern levelers upon the ancient Grecian method of killing them. Perhaps if they lived to the Bibli-cal period of several hundred years some action might be necessary, but God and Nature have made laws, which, unless re-stricted in their operation by human legis-lation, give to all men and women their full opportunities to work out their own destinies, and provide the incentives to efforts and ambitions which promote the enterprises and develop the resources of the country, and enrich and invigorate its intellectual life.

Evolution and environment easily de-

Evolution and environment easily de-veloped in the older States that indestruct-ible union of liberty and law which has given character and perpetuity in Ameri-can institutions. It produced these per-fect conditions of freedom, protection and equality, which peoples have sought for ages through bloody revolutions, and never before found. It has attracted to our shores 14,000,000 of emigrants, against our shores 14,000,000 of emigrants, against the superior advantages of soil and cli-mate in Mexico and South America, or equal material opportunities in Canads. Most of this vast population have fled from the oppression of laws made for classes and working injustice and wrong to the masses.

CONCERNING EMIGRANTS, They have been of incalculable benefit to the country, and without them our development and resources would be fifty years behind their present state. They have brought with them industry, integstable, only the impotent shadow of the ever-present and all-pervoding minions of the flureau of Justice at home. Their good citizenship is the highest possible tribute to the assimilating power of our institutions, and to the common school, acting upon the parents through the children, but chiefly to the just and impressive character of our courts. But the

wait for revolution. The courage and dash of a handful of police at the critical moment was all that saved Chicago from destruction by general conflagration, and the infinitely worse horrors of the zack. We can still welcome honest immigrants who seek the protection of our liberty, and the opportunities open because of the equal and impartial operation of our laws, but we must no longer be the refuge for the rascals of the world, and the asylum for the crimes and diseases of mankind. Present protection and future safety alike demand a prohibitory tariff upon those who come here to make war upon our institutions, to be a burden upon our comstitutions, to be a burden upon our com-munities, or to endanger our peace, our property or our lives.

DIVORCE LAWS CRITICISED

Steam and electricity have made us o people, and for commercial purposes uni-fied the world. The rapid and growing interchanges of nations demand the adopt-ion of the principles and the assimilation of the procedure of the law all round the globe. The development of this reform will be attended by more benificent results than any other event of modern times, Nations and peoples will be brought into those close relations where the higher justice and the nobler law will attract study and enthusiasm, and new impetus be given to the regenerating forces of civization and liberty. But there should be no conflict of laws between the several States of the Union. The present condition of the divorce statutes are a disgrace to our juris-prudence and a menace to the family. It is contrary to the spirit of our Federal compact as it is understood to lay that husband and wife may be indissolubly tied together in one Commonwealth and free to marry again in another, and their children be legitimate in one jurisdiction and illegitimate across the boundary line. the different methods of creating and dissolving, of controlling and taxing corporations, joint stock companies trusts, whose business is spread over many States and the same in all, lead to

many States and the same in an, read confusion, litigation and injustice.

But other public duties press upon the lawyer, besides discussions and actions upon great questions of general interest. It is his special function as a politician to protect the Court from the influence of politics. The revolt against the abuses of the appointing power in other offices ended in the extreme of short terms and frequent elections for judges. The result was most unfortunate for the independence of the judiciary. It made the judge the servant of the party bosses, who controlled the nominating conventions and created a class of lawyers, without learning, who were retained for their influence. Justice was indeed blind when all the power of the judge's party was on the side of one litigant, and her vision often could only be cleared by ha ving an equal division of political counsel, Crimes against the bailot and the abuse of public trusts were unpunished. Justice is of universal application, and its dispensation ought not to be dependent upon the claims of locality or party service. The longer the term, and the more serious the tenure of the judicial office, the higher will the character of the Court, the more potent the silent power of the law, and the better the bar both in learning and

integrity. It is the special function of the lawyer to actively participate in the affairs of his community. He is the spokesman for its patriotic observances, for the reform of its abuses, and for the enlargement of its functions. He is the motive power in its educational, moral and charitable work.
He is the force in the councils of his party.
But if he would succeed at the bar he
must decline office. Public spirit and
usefulness attract client, but service in never remember that wealth is a trust involving corresponding obligations to the public, are exasperating sources of agitation against the conditions which make them possible. But without the aid of primogeniture and entail to protect estates against the operation of natural laws, plutoeracy has, in the infirmities of mankind and the division of accumulations among descendants, the active principle of disintegration and constant redistribution.

educational, moral and character of his party. He is the force in the councils of his party. But if he would succeed at the bar he must decline office. Public spirit and usefulness attract client, but service in Congress or the Legislature closes his register. Capitalists and business men are vitally interested in legislation and in the ability and character of our law makers, but they punish their attorney if he enters upon a parlumentary career, by transupon a parliamentary career, by transferring their retainers. The most deadly

> the public service and leave to the professional politician the conduct of government.
> Trust and confidence are the foundation of success. Without them it is uscless to begin and impossible to advance. When clients find their secrets inviolable and their property safe business grows apace, and when in addition they discover the ability which so fights as to win or deserve verdicts the fortune of the connect is asverdicts the fortuns of the counsel is assured. Plotlding men who promptly pay over their collections easily pass the brilliant advocates whose bank accounts refuctantly respond to the clients' call for their money. Many an unpromising future has been redeemed by never letting the night pass between the receipt of the payment and its transfer to the owner, nor permitting the occasion to happen for a reminder or demand. The true lawyer is far more absorbed in his case than if it was his personal business, and he feels that a sacred trust has been put in the keeping of his integrity, ability and judgment. He rather prevents put in the keeping of his integrity, ability and judgment. He rather prevents than encourages litigation and finds in the end that his own best interests are promoted thereby,

A LAWYER'S DUTY. Attorneys who add fuel to the feuds of the neighborhood, seek technical flaws in titles to compel settlements and secure peace, and hunt for skeletons in the closets of the living and the dead, that pride or affection may be compelled to pay to avoid exposures which are certain to cause mortification and may leave a stain upon the character or memory, are public nuisances and disgrace the profession. But when they pacify quarreling friends, adjust the disputes which threatens the partnership, and above all present in the spirit of con-ciliation and forgiveness their faults and interests to husband and wife, whose estrangement threatens the wreck of the family in the divorce court, they use their unusual opportunities to be the benefactors of mankind.

That there are 60,000 lawyers in the

these sud improve the condition of their children. But with many of them government was by tradition and experience an engine for oppression; and law, the police and the army, convertible terms. Here these colonists discover no army to support the Government or enforce the descrees of the courts and the village constable, only the impotent shadow of the ever-present and all-perveding minions of the liureau of Justice at home. Their good citizenship is the highest possible tribute to the assimilating power of our institutions, and to the common school, acting upon the parents through the institutions, and to the common school, acting upon the parents through the children, but chiefly to the just and improve character of our courts. But this greed of contractors has unnaturally disturbed the wages and employment of labor by importing large bodies of men, whose ignorance has made them dides, and where with the second success. Comparison of the court below had been six manufactured the case, and exhibiten on the beautiful applay of ahoes, and of Conor dominate their generations.

That there are 60,000 lawyers in the United States, and that the profession is crowled, need discourage no one who deserves success. Part of them have negative to them have negative to many have mistaken their calling. The gifts of men are infinite in character and degree, but the facility for housest work. The arpenter and mason, the painter and plumber, the lumberman and the atone walking up Main street yesterday, accompanied by her brother, who is known in society circles as a 15-cent funde and plumber, the lumberman and the atone the ranking of the restrict to Webster a brief he hard hard her brother was also facility to the just and important their calling. The gifts of men are infinite in character and degree, but the facility for housest work. The carpenter and mason, the painter and the atone walking up Main street yesterday, accompanied by her brother, who is known in society circles as a 15-cent funde for the restrict to Webster wrong against those who have acquired fortunes by violence or fraud, or the companies who have anjustly or tyrannically misused their franchises. No intelligent man dealers a return to the crude conditions and primitive simplicity of the "good old times." Notwithstanding great fortunes, there is a wider and more universal distribution of property and ownership of homes give to society.

The constant of the crude of the wages and their franchises. No intelligent man dealers a return to the crude conditions and primitive simplicity of the "good old times." Notwithstanding great fortunes, there is a wider and more universal distribution of property and ownership of homes give to society.

Foreign nations also abuse our hospitality because of invention, there is greater do-finding to us their paupers and in our history.

The universal suffrage, which, with the increase of wealth, boded only evil to the imagination of the early patriot, is now the seements which are always lying in the law school who are apply their materials. They are edicient in gray matter berd & Scholiker. Telephono, 1, 115.

and sense, and should find their places outside the liberal professions before their careers are hopelessly rained. NIL ADMIRABL.

NIL ADMIRABI.

When, however, you are satisfied with your vocation, then the golden hours for preparation for business, when it comes, are in the early years of practice. The whole field of human knowledge furnishes material for use in after life. History and biography, literature and science, philosophy and politics will add their share to the fully equipped mind, while the law and again the law becomes more thoroughly imbedded in memory and assimilated in thinking. Busy men are often carried safely through the latter half of their lives by drawing upon these invaluable accumulations of the leisure period for the wise man, and the lazy one for the fool. I sometimes think that there is no limit to what a man can do—if the idle hours usually given to waiting for somebody or something, to worthless gossip, to the social glass at the club in the alternoon, which unfit him for work in the evening, and to the lascinating luxury of emptyand to the tascinating luxury of empty-headedness were halled as special gifts of Providence to be treasured and used for study.

Lord Coleridge, while on his visit to

Yale, asked me where he could find in this country the villages so common in England, where old lawyers, sixty years of age and upward, who had fixed incomes from their investments of from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year, and had retired from practice, could spend the remainder of their lives in the congenial companionship of educated neighbors, with no other occupation than the cultivation of a garden, and the mild excitement of the whist club and tea party. I told him we had no such lawyers. Few of them had accumulated that amount of capital, and those who had were still rising young men at the bar. Yale, asked me where he could find in were still rising young men at the bar. Our curse as a nation is the prevalence of false standards of success. It encourages gambling, leads to breaches of trust, and is the daily cause of the flight of the cashier with the deposits of the bank, and of the attorney and executor with the funds of the estate. Independent income sufficient for the maintenance of a comfortable home. is success. After that, it is a question of degree. It has been demonstrated by a multitude of long and honorable lives, that work and an active interest and participation. tion in current events repair the waste of

time and age.
"Nil admirari" is the aim of the student, and ends in torpor and imbecility in the man. The history of our country justifies optimism, and to keep pace with the times requires enthusiasm. Do not fear that it will impair the opinion of the community in the solidity of your judgment to cheer and hall as a special gift of Providence the opportunity to laugh. Behind you are the precepts and examples of great lawyers and judges whose learning and labors have nriched the world, and achieved imperishable renown for the statesmenship, the bench and the bar of our country. Before you are the fields in which these eminent men won their laurels and received their rewards, and where the larger opportunities of today give you hope, pro

Prepare for the Worst.

Summer comes as a very pleasant change after the rigors of a long, cold winter. Its blue skies, its baimy breezes, its bright flowers and green fields are delicious indeed. But summer has its dark as well as its bright side. Lurking within its breezes and its flowers are innumerable ills that prey upon the human body. Do not be deceived by appearances. Be warned in time and be prepared for the worst. With a bottle of Peru-na and one of Man-a-lin in the house, you are safe enough. Do not fall to keep them constantly on hand. There is not a single summer complaint that they will not single summer complaint that they will not a single summer complaint that they will not promptly correct. Trouble of the stomach, Liver. Kidneys and Bowels, which are so common at this season of the year, all yield quickly to these remarkable Family Medicines. They will be found invaluable. Soid by all druggists. \$1 a bottle.

Lanadian Millers Want Protection. -Cincago, Ill., June 29 .- A dispatch Nevet assault upon integrity and capacity in public life is made by those whose fortunes and incomes are dependent upon pure and wise enactments. They fear and despise the professional politician, and yet do their best, by social and business ostracism, to drive honorable ambition from the multiple services and leave for the mental politicism. wheat necessary to make a barrel of flour is about 67 cents, a discrimination in favor of the American millers of about 17 cents Ouigley, JT a barrel.

A Lucky Young linitetsville Texan but interviewing Orto Von Rosemburg, of Hallef-ville, Texas, the happy persons of one-twentleth part of ticket No. 22,074 in the April drawing of the Louislana State Lottery, drawing £300,000, we find it has fallen in the right place. He is an indus-tious young merchant who has been here but a short time. The \$13,000 received by him will be partly used in his business. Mr. Rosemburg sent his ticket for collection to Ball, Hutchina & Co., of Galveston, and it was pald upon presentation without any discount—Halletrellie (Frz.) New Eru, May 15.

lic in the United States. The monument will be erected at Petersburg, Ill., where he is buried.

A Rat Palnee.

The destruction of the building on the corner of North Court and Second streets has revealed some very startling things. It has been known for many years that the building was inhabited by a great many large rats, which could be seen all times of the night running up and down the steps and around the building. Saturday the reverse reached the formulation day the workmen reached the foundation and after digging awhile discovered an old cistern, which had evidently been built many years ago. It contained no water and had entrances at the bottom from all directions. The cistern was evidently the rat palace of the city, where over five hundred rats were found, all of which were chewing sol coleman's celebrated ko-ko talu, the best chewing gum in the world. Hundreds of people have visited the place and go away in astonishment.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POSTOFFICE AT MEMPHIS, TENN.,

Saturday, June 29, 1889-Printed in the Newspaper Having the Largest Cir-

A RNOLD, MRS A
Albert. F
American Bureau of A
Akins, J W
Anderson, Mary Beer, Bury & Co Beard, Dr Baker, A K Bomur, Mrs C J Bryant, Miss E Brower, E J Buckman, H C Brown, H B Barr, J W Bedford, Jeuule BACON, J & SONS Brachy, Mrs J
Brachy, Mrs J
Burns, J W
Burns, J
Brown, Miss M
Buford, Miss M
Glechsoe, N E
luterly, P T
vnc, W
ttler, W G Barr, J W
Bedford, Jenule
Brown, J M
Borch, Miss L
Brown, M
Brown, M
Brown, M I
Bray, O F
Buford, Mrs S L
Brown, W T Corpret, A Cullens, A C Cochran, B Clark, Mrs C Camons, F Cato, G W Cooper, J B Canla, Miss J Clambon, J Cambell, L Collins, M Counstorer, R H Cliffs, W D

DE LONG, A Drake, Miss E Early, C Kyrer, H Eduninson, J M Evans, P Elebavamec, Mrs 8 Forster, G A Forstroon, Miss M Ford, Miss 8 Fennell, W I Garger, C ELLIOTTE MRS A

Dunkins, E Dyer, E J Durman, J Dobson, Miss M Dutson, W

Garvey, C Greenice, Miss R Glen, Miss I Guge, L Gienn, Mandy, Guldsby, Mrs R Gillespie, W Goodridge, W B

nec, Mrs 8 E

FOSTER, MR Ferons, J Frey, Mrs M Finney, T de G

Harriey, J.S. Hoover, J.M. Holman, J.H. Hill, J.H. JOHNSON, MRS A

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A Kentneky Girl's Penance. Louisville, Ky., June 29.—Miss Kate Stopher, of Shelby County, became much interested in a religious revival last fall and has since spent a large part of her time and has since spent a large part of her time in prayer and reading the Bible. Her prayers were not answered, she said, and she fasted for fourteen days by way of penance. She then consented to take nourishment, but after five days had past begon a second fast, which has now lasted twenty-four days. Her mind does not seem affected, and though greatly reduced in flesh her health is good. She is twenty-eight years old.

A Multitude of Allments. The afficents which affilet the hidness and bladter are so numerous that merely to name then would fill a space far outstrouging the limits of this article. Suffice it to say that they are both obstinate and dangerous. To their precention Rostetter's bromach litters is well adapted. The stimuless which it lends to the action of the kidneys
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"Having been subject, for years, to constipation, without being able to find much relief, I at last tried Ayer's Pills, and deem it both a duty and a pleasure to testify that I have derived great benefit from their use. For over two years past I have taken one of these Pills every night before retiring. I would not willingly be without them."—G. W. Bowman, 26 East Main st., Carlisle, Pa. "Ayer," Pills, have been used in my "Ayer's Pills have been used in my family upwards of twenty years, and have completely verified all that claimed for them. In attacks of pringer from which I suffered many years, they afforded me greater relief than any medicine I ever tried."—Thomas F. Adaus, Holly Springs, Texas.

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